MAGNA CARTA
Oxford to the Manitoba Legislative Building

On the occasion of the visit by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II to Winnipeg, Manitoba, July 3, 2010

The Great Charter agreed on 15 June 1215 between King John and his barons at Runnymede near Windsor remains to this day one of the world's great symbols of freedom and the rule of law. Its declaration that no free man should be imprisoned without due process underlies the development of common law in England and the concepts of individual liberty and constitutional government which created the United States of America.

The document here displayed is an original Magna Carta – not a copy, but an official engrossment or exemplification of the Latin text, sent out by the royal chancery to Oxfordshire in 1217. No master-prototype has survived from King John's ceremony at Runnymede. Instead, engrossments were distributed to county courts across England by the chancery, both in 1215 and as official reissues another five times before 1300, in the succeeding reigns of John's son Henry III and grandson Edward I. Seventeen such originals still survive from the 13th century, as sent out during the three reigns: four from the first issue of 1215, one of 1216, four of 1217, four of 1225, none of 1265 and four of 1297.

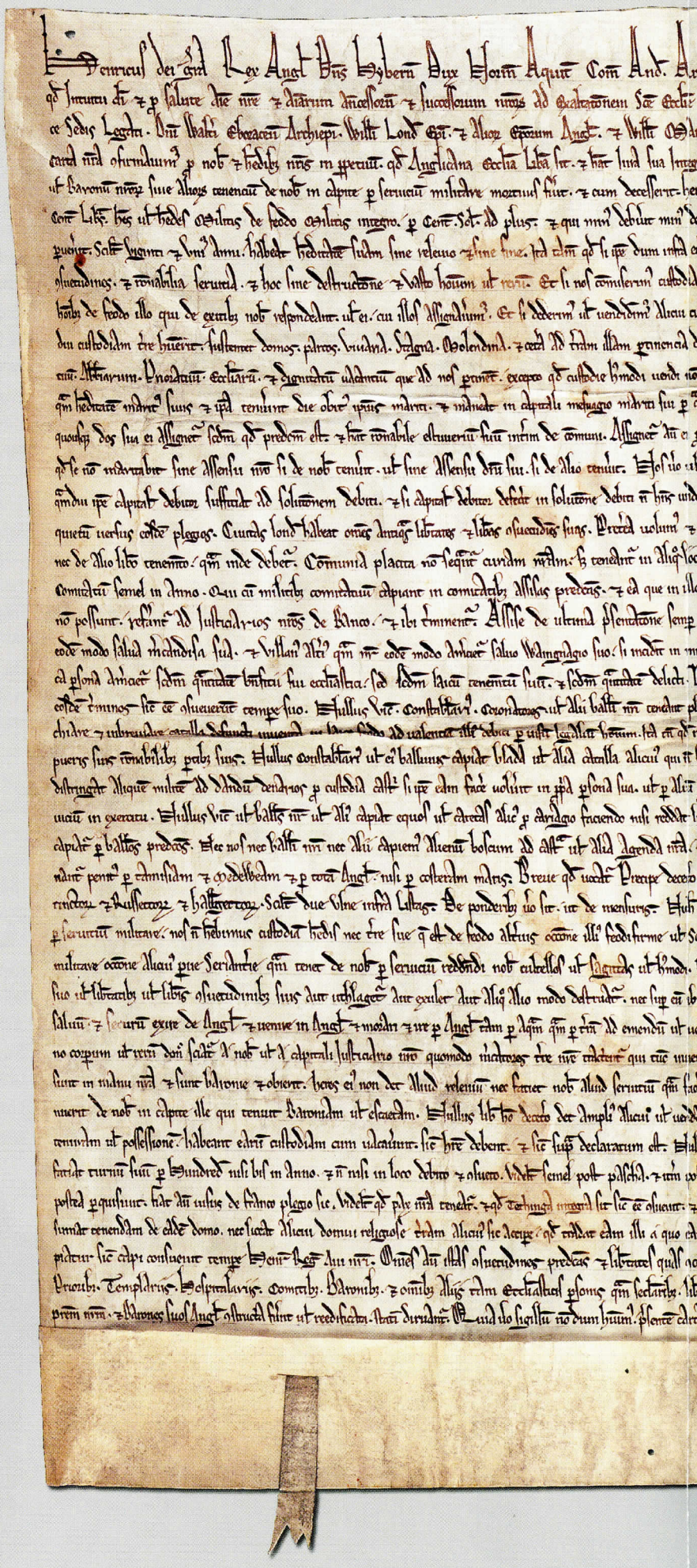
The one example now kept permanently in the United States is from 1297, evidently dispatched to the county of Buckinghamshire. It had formerly belonged to the Brudenell family of Deene Park, Northamptonshire. It was bought in 1983 by Ross Perot and loaned for display at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. In December 2007 it was sold at auction by the Perot foundation at Sotheby's, New York, to David M. Rubinstein, who has generously returned it to the National Archives for further long-term loan and display. Another example of 1297 is displayed in the Parliament House of Australia at Canberra. The other fifteen all belong to eight institutions in England. Single charters are now held at the cathedrals of Lincoln, Salisbury and Hereford, and at the London Metropolitan Archives; two each at Durham (Cathedral Muniments) and the National Archives in London; three more at the British Library in London; and four at the Bodleian Library, University of Oxford.

The Bodleian charter here displayed is one of the Library's three originals of the solemn reissue of November 1217. Its heading names the boy king Henry III, then just ten years old, who had succeeded his father in 1216. Power was held by his guardians, William Marshal the elder and the papal legate, so this document carried their seals, not Henry's. Marshal's is now lost, but Cardinal Guala's oval seal still survives, with his portrait in ecclesiastical robes.

The destination of this parchment original may be inferred as the shire court of Oxfordshire, since it was evidently stored throughout the Middle Ages at Oseney Abbey, just outside Oxford. After the Abbey's dissolution in 1539, its archives passed to Christ Church Cathedral, where in 1667 the antiquary Anthony Wood was given his pick of those charters which did not relate directly to lands held by Christ Church. Wood bequeathed his manuscripts (1695) to the Ashmolean Museum, which transferred them to the Bodleian Library in 1860. Thus the charter has been in Oxfordshire since 1217 and has belonged to Oxford University for over three centuries. This overseas trip in 2010 is the first time it has left home in nearly 800 years.

Seal of Cardinal Guala, 1217
MS. Ch. Oxon. Oseney 142c*

Seal of William Marshal the elder, 1217
MS. Ch. Oxon. Oseney 142b*



Magna Carta, reissued November 1217 in the name of King Henry III: official engrossment sent to Oxfordshire

Bodleian Library, University of Oxford

MS. Ch. Oxon. Oseney 142c

Archiepis. Episc. Abbatib. Prioribus. Comitib. Baronib. Vicecomitib. Prepositis. Ministris. & omnib. Ballivis & fidelib. suis p̃sentem Cartam Inspexerit. Salt.

Sciatis nos pro salute anime nostre & emendatione Regni nostri concessisse & hac p̃senti carta confirmasse p nos & heredib. nostris in perpetuum de assiso venabilis Regis nostri Bertr. Guat. et Sir Oldrem Ebor. Card. & Abbat de Rievaulx Com. Penbroc. Rectores nostri & Regni nostri & aliorum fidelium Com. & Baron. nostr. Angl. hallistas libertates subsidias tenendas in regno nostro Angl. in perpetuum. Ita primis concessimus deo & hac p̃senti carta nostra confirmasse & libertates suas illas. Concessimus etiam omnib. Libis homin. regni nostri p nos & heredib. nostris in perpetuum omnes libertates subsidias hindas & tenendas eis & heredib. suis de nobis & heredib. nostris. Sicque Comitatus habeat eis plene & integre & relaxat debeat. Hanc hereditatem sicut p diuturnum relaxatum. Sciat heres ut heres Com. de Baronia Comitis Instrum. p Com. Libis. Heres ut heres Baronis de Baronia magna p Cartam. Sicut diuturnum & hereditatem fecerit. Si ita res aliqui illum fuit infra ecclesiam. Tunc ei non habuit custodiam ei nec terre sue diuturnum homagium ei cepit. & postea talis heres fuit in custodia ei de ecclesia ad ecclesiam fuit fidelis miles. nichominus tal remanet in custodia ejusdem sicut usque ad terminum predictum. Custos terre hujusmodi heredis qui infra ecclesiam fuit. non capiat de tal heredis nisi rationabiles exitus. & rationabiles consuetudines aliorum terre sicut aliorum alii qui de eadem terra illi non debent respondere. & ille detractione de custodia fecit ut iustum. non ab illo capiemus emendam. & tal commitat duobus legalibus & discretis hominibus custodiam aliorum talis terre. & ille detractione inde fecit ut iustum. amittat ipsam custodiam & tradat duobus legalibus & discretis hominibus de feodo illo. qui similiter nobis respondeant. sicut predictum est. Custos autem aliorum de curiis terre existens. & reddit heredi cum ad plenam aetatem pervenerit. tantam sicut aliorum de catallis & omnibus aliis rebus ad manum eorum qui illam receperit. Hec omnia observentur de custodia Archiepiscopatus Episcopatus & omnium aliorum ecclesiarum quarum ad nos pertinent. Hereditates maritentur absque disparagatione. videlicet post mortem mariti sui statim & sine difficultate aliqua maritagium suum & hereditatem suam. nec aliquid det p dote sua & p maritagio suo ut hereditate sua p quam mortua dies post obitum ipsius mariti sui infra quod ei assignet dos sua. nisi prius ei fuerit assignata. ut nisi domus illa sit castrum. & si de castro recesserit. statim poterit ei domus operari in qua possit honeste manere. & p dote sua tal pars eorum terre mariti sui que sua fuerit in vita sua. nisi de minori facta fuerit ad obitum ecclesie. Vidua distringatur ad se maritandam cum voluerit nunc sit maritus. sed non ad quod securitatem faciat quod non debet maritare ballivum nostrum non sasiri tantam aliquam nec redditum p debito aliquo. quamdiu catalla debitoris p̃sentia sufficiant ad debitum reddendum. & ipse debitor paratus sit inde satisfacere. nec plegii ipsius debitoris distringantur quamdiu principalis debitor potest. plegii respondeant de debito. & si voluerint hanc tractat & reddit debitum quousque sit ei satisfactum de debito quod ab eo solvere. nisi capitalis debitor monstrierit se de eisdem esse quietum erga plegios. Omnes Civitates & burgi & villae & baronias de quibus portabis & omnes pertinentias habent omnes libertates & libertates consuetudines suas. Nullus distringatur ad faciendum majus servitium de feodo militis quam inde debetur. Communia de novo disseisita de novo dissaisitione non capiantur nisi in suis comitatibus. & hoc modo. Videlicet si rex regnum suum capiat justitiarios per universos justiciarios per unumquemque illo adventu suo in comitatu per justiciarios p̃dictos ad dictas assisas capiendas missos terminari non possint. per eosdem terminentur alibi in tali loco. et ad quem per eosdem pro difficultate aliqua directorum terminari non possint capiantur eadem justitiarii de Banco & ibi terminentur. Liber homo non amercietur p parvo delicto nisi secundum modum ipsius delicti. & p magno delicto secundum magnitudinem delicti salvo contenemento suo. & mercator eodem modo salvo merchandisa sua. & villanus eodem modo salvo wainagio suo. si incidant in misericordiam nostram. & nulla predictarum misericordiarum ponatur nisi per sacramentum proborum hominum de vicinia. Comites & barones non amercientur nisi per pares suos & non nisi secundum modum delicti. Nulla ecclesiastica persona amercietur secundum laicum tenementum suum secundum quantitatem ipsius beneficii ecclesiastici. Nec ulla nec ipsa distringatur facere pontes ad riparias. nisi qui ab antiquo & de jure facere debent. Nulla riparia deinceps defendatur nisi ille qui fuerunt in defensione tempore Henrici Regis avi nostri per eadem loca & per eadem tempora sicut fuerunt tempore Henrici Regis avi nostri. Si aliquis cepit de nobis terram feodi militis. & vicecomes nostri vel aliquis alius ballivus noster ostendat litteras nostras patentes de summonitione vel de debito quod debetur nobis debitum. licitum sit vicecomiti nostro vel alicui ballivo nostro distringere illum quantum inde amercietur. donec plenitudinem nobis debitum quod clarum fuerit. & residuum relinquat executoribus ad faciendum testamentum defuncti. & si nichil nobis debetur ab eo omnia catalla cedant defuncto salvis uxori ipsius & pueris suis. & si quis de ipsis nobis nihil debuerit. omnia catalla cedant defuncto salvis uxori ipsius & pueris suis. & si quis de ipsis nobis nihil debuerit. omnia catalla cedant defuncto salvis uxori ipsius & pueris suis. Nulla constabularia nec aliquis alius ballivus capiat pro castellis suis aliquam avenam nec aliquid aliquod bladum nisi illud quod ad illum pertinet

MAGNA CARTA

The four official engrossments held by The Bodleian Library, University of Oxford

Magna Carta (issue of 1217)

Sent by the royal chancery to Oxfordshire. Well preserved, apart from the loss of one of its two seals, that of William Marshal; the surviving oval seal in dark green wax shows the papal legate Cardinal Guala in his ecclesiastical robes. The landscape format of the parchment is rarer but not unique amongst the other surviving originals. The Oxfordshire destination is inferred from its medieval storage in the archives of the Augustinian Abbey of Oseney (Osney), near Oxford. The archives passed soon after 1539 to the Chapter House of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, from where those charters not related to Christ Church lands were given in 1667 to Anthony Wood (1632–1695). Bequeathed by Wood to the Ashmolean Museum, University of Oxford, and transferred from there to the Bodleian Library in 1860.

Approx. 11.6 in. x 16 in. (296 x 410 mm.). 43 lines.
MS. Ch. Oxon. Oseney 142c

Magna Carta (issue of 1217)

Another original evidently also sent by the royal chancery to Oxfordshire and stored later at Oseney Abbey. The text is written in the larger and more usual upright format. The round equestrian seal in green wax of William Marshal the elder survives, that of Cardinal Guala is lost. Three large but regularly spaced holes in the parchment suggest that it was nibbled by rodents whilst still folded. Bequest of Anthony Wood (1695), as above.

Approx. 19.3 x 14.9 in. (490 x 378 mm.). 66 lines.
MS. Ch. Oxon. Oseney 142b

Magna Carta (issue of 1217)

Sent by the royal chancery to Gloucestershire. William Marshal's equestrian seal in green wax on the right is well preserved, that of Cardinal Guala in white wax on the left entirely defaced. Otherwise in fine condition. Later medieval endorsements on the back are characteristic of St Peter's Abbey, Gloucester (now Gloucester Cathedral), where it must have been stored. Received by the Bodleian Library in 1755 in the bequest of Richard Furney (1694–1753), archdeacon of Surrey, a native of Gloucester and former schoolmaster at Gloucester Cathedral (1719–24).

Approx. 19.3 x 16.6 in. (490 x 422 mm.). 56 lines.
MS. Ch. Glouc. 8

Magna Carta (issue of 1225)

The parchment is damaged at the foot, where the missing Great Seal of Henry III would once have been attached. The King had assumed nominal control of his own seal in 1223, on nearing his majority. Although catalogued separately at the Bodleian by 1878 as a 'London' charter (on the basis of its issue by the royal chancery at Westminster), the document carries an earlier numbering on the back which places it in sequence with the two Oseney charters of 1217. Accordingly, it most likely followed the same path as those, via Oseney Abbey, Christ Church, Anthony Wood and the Ashmolean Museum to the Bodleian Library in 1860.

Approx. 18.6 x 11.7 in. (472 x 298 mm.). 72 lines.
MS. Ch. London 1

Bodleian Library
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